

FRAMES

The frame is the structural center of any vehicle. In addition to carrying the load, it provides and maintains correct relationship between other units to assure their normal function and freedom of operation.

The box-section frame provides extreme rigidity. Except for the crossmember to which the rear shock absorbers are attached, and the support member which carries the propeller shaft support bearing, all crossmembers and all side rails are box section and are double flanged at the bottom for greater strength. Kick-ups over both the front suspension and the rear axle make possible a low, flat mid-section.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 illustrate frame dimensions and body bolt locations for the various body styles and models. The frame dimensions are the same on all models from the front of the frame to the center crossmember. The added length of the long wheelbase

cars is obtained between the center and rear crossmembers.

The Sportscars and President Y models all have the same wheelbase, but because of body bracket locations, different frames are used in their construction.

On the sedan models (W, F, Y, and D) the engine rear support crossmember extends beyond the frame side rail and also serves as the body pillar support. On the Sportscar models an additional crossmember is used for the body pillar support, and the forward member supports only the rear of the engine and transmission assembly. On the Goldenhawk models, the body pillar support, which has the same crossmember as used on the Sportscar models, is also the engine and transmission assembly rear support, and the forward member is retained as a structural member.

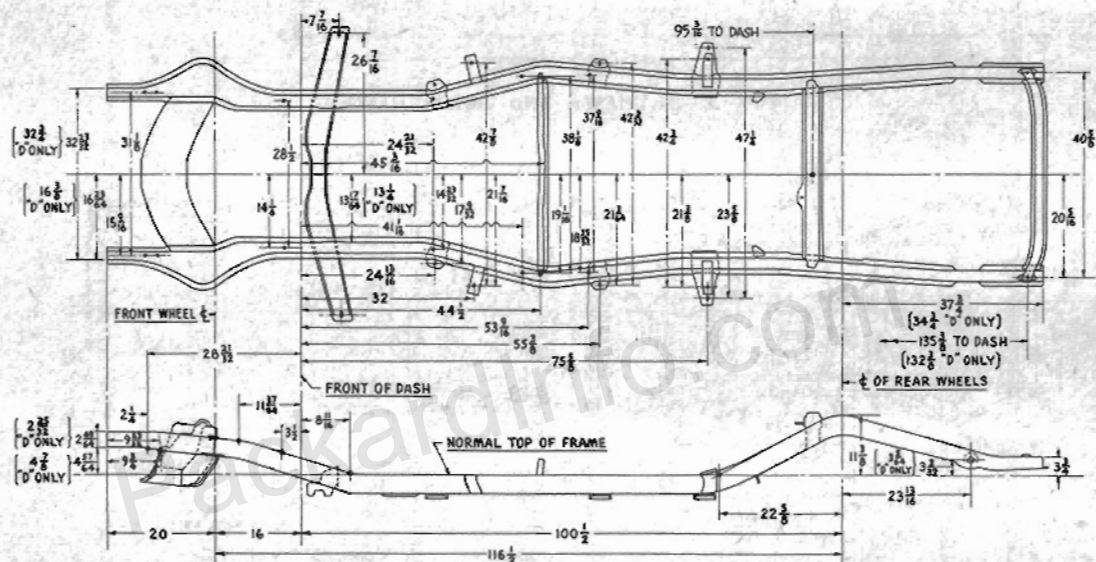


FIG. 1 CHAMPION, COMMANDER AND PRESIDENT W, F, D MODELS

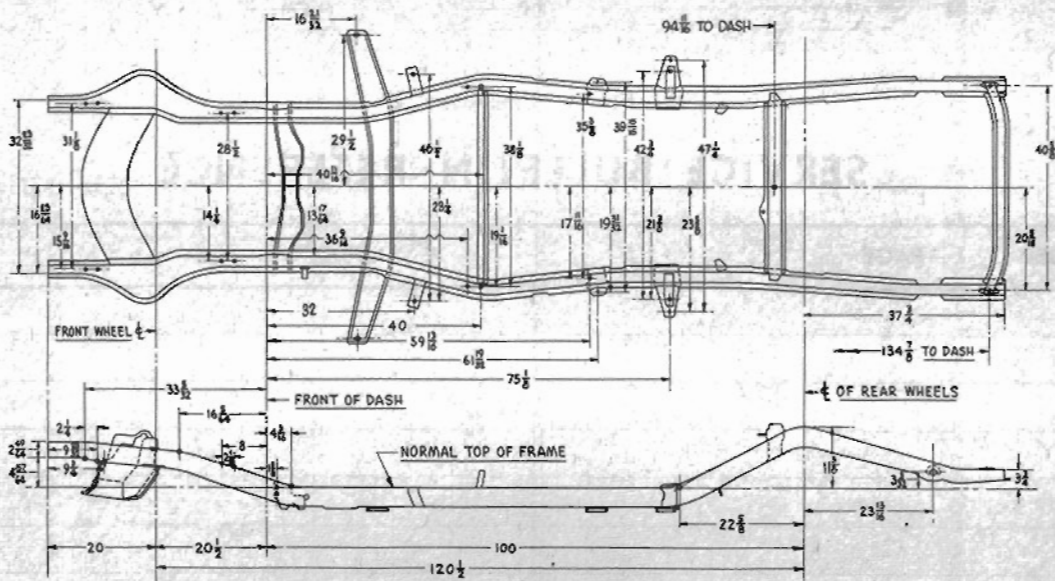


FIG. 2 FLIGHTHAWK AND POWERHAWK

